

THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD.

Every Friday by

THE CAPE GIRARDEAU PUBLISHING COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE
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CAPE COUNTY OFFICERS.

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| County Clerk | Fred Govert, Jackson |
| Probate Judge | Edw. D. Hays, Jackson |
| Circuit Clerk | H. J. Hoffmester, Jackson |
| Recorder | J. C. Johnson, Cape Girardeau |
| Prosecuting Attorney | J. H. Jones, Caruthers, Cape Girardeau |
| Collector | J. F. Caldwell, Jackson |
| Treasurer | J. H. C. Kettner, Jackson |
| Surveyor | J. L. Bratt, Jackson |
| Assessor | W. A. Brown, Cape Girardeau |
| Coroner | E. H. Schenck, Gordonville |
| Public Administrator | M. E. Shultz, Cape Girardeau |
| Common Pleas Judge | H. G. Barnes, Cape Girardeau |
| Circuit Court Judge | T. J. Juden, Cape Girardeau |
| Probate Judge, County Court | M. T. Hunter, Cape Girardeau |
| First District County Court | William Part, Jackson |
| Second District County Court | G. H. Burks, Whitewater |
| Highway Engineer | Dennis M. Kelly, Cape Girardeau |
| State Auditor | T. M. McWhorter, Jackson |
| Judge, Circuit Court | Frank Kelly, Cape Girardeau |
| Official Newspaper | The Missouri Cash Book, Jackson |

COUNTY AND FEDERAL COURTS

Circuit—First Monday in January and May, and fourth Monday in August.
 County—First Monday in February, May, August, and November.
 Probate—Second Monday in May, August, and November.
 Common Pleas—Fourth Monday in February, May, July, and November.
 Federal—Second Monday in April and October.

Senator Gore's acquittal will no doubt put a crimp in Al Jennings' ambition.

It is alleged that those two editors out at Jackson clapped claws like a pair of vengeful rams. Editors usually fight with lead pencils.

Unless the St. Louis youth who attempted to blackmail the lady the other day becomes an immediate inmate of the reform school, he will become an ultimate inmate of the penitentiary.

Pemiscot county's semi-weekly killing occurred last Wednesday. The murder this time happened at Holland, a small town in the south end of the county.

THE TRIBUNE is giving away about the finest little piece of real estate in the county. This ideal little farm is located on the C. G. & N. railroad and is going to make the party who wins it independent for life. Now is the time to get busy.

The school board probably figures that it would be impossible for a germ to live in the drinking water at the Jefferson school, and as dead germs are not dangerous, it is not necessary to purify the water.

Col. Tom Juden has requested us to correct the statement that he is no longer in the race for the postoffice. Mr. Juden says that he is not only in the race but will also be in the office when the proper time comes.

"It is a common delusion that we are overcoming our own sins by advertising those of others," says a religious publication. It is also a common delusion that we can conceal our "cussedness" beneath a sanctimonious demeanor.

As there are so many holidays in February, it has been suggested that Washington's birthday be changed to April or May. As Washington isn't in a position to object, we see no reason why the change should not be made.

Rather than make things inconvenient for his friends, an obliging New York state treasurer committed suicide. The state treasurer was not accused of any crime; his public and private life had been above reproach, but he had been summoned to appear before the grand jury and he preferred death to becoming a "snitch."

The big fire the other night demonstrated that Cape Girardeau has one of the fastest and most efficient fire departments in Missouri. It demonstrated also that the Fire Chief will without hesitation knock the block off the most prominent citizen in town if the most P. C. attempts to interfere with the work of the firemen.

The lawsuit which was decided adversely to the city of Jackson yesterday in the Common Pleas Court will no doubt cause other parties with real or fancied grievances to file suit against the city. It is said that the gentleman who owns the property just east of Kies' print shop asserts that he has been damaged to the extent of about \$1,000, and unless he can arrange a satisfactory compromise, will file suit for that amount. Others encouraged by the success of Col. McGuire will hasten into court with their troubles, and the City of Jackson is probably in for a long siege of costly litigation.

It is rumored that Joseph W. Folk will in a short time announce his candidacy for the United States Senate. Folk has always been a "prophet without honor in his own state," and it is the opinion of those well versed in political lore that he has long since "shot his political wad." He can make the campaign interesting and himself ridiculous, but it is doubtful if Joe Folk will ever again hold a position of honor and trust other than an appointive one.

It is said that L. H. Kelso will in a short time cease to reside in Cape Girardeau and will become a citizen of St. Louis. He has been retained as special attorney for The Public Utilities Co. One fellow asserts that Kelso will draw a salary of \$15,000 annually, another is equally positive that he will only receive \$10,000 per year. We do not know what salary Mr. Kelso will receive, and to be almost baldly frank about the matter we do not care. If he has made an arrangement with The Public Utilities Co. satisfactory to himself, and if the company is satisfied we do not intend to register a kick.

In commenting upon the optimism of the Supreme Court by the legal bearing that magnificently saw fit to reverse a lower court decision, Judge Earle speaks as follows:

"While we note with sympathy the uplift toward absolute simplicity of procedure and the trend toward panicky abnegation of all form formally and technically, which ought soon to bring us again to that primitive justice whose machinery and needs are but the dark of the moon, a convenient oak tree and a stout hemp rope we are yet mindful of our sworn duty to follow the law and to observe the constitution, at least until such time as the Legislature shall repeal all law and the people shall abolish the constitution; and being so curbed and hampered, we are constrained to hold that this conviction can not stand."

Fountain street will in a short time join the long list of paved streets and avenues in Cape Girardeau. The present excellent city government has, but its economic administration of city affairs, completely won the confidence of the people, and there will probably be very little objection when this move for municipal improvement is started.

A recent publication of the United States Geological Survey—Bulletin 558—should be of considerable importance to engineers and surveyors. It shows the elevation of about 2,400 points in Wyoming as determined by spirit leveling done from 1896 to 1912 inclusive under the direction of R. B. Marshall, chief geographer.

The exact elevations above mean sea level of these 2,400 points have been determined by the Geological Survey in connection with its topographic mapping. The value of these exact elevations as starting points to engineering projects requiring their own surveys is evident.

The highest point noted in the list of datum points is thus described in the bulletin:

Kirwin, 4.8 miles southwest of, 1.5 miles south of coal mine, in rock on divide between Wood River and Wind River; aluminum tablet stamped 11,210 feet.

In addition to the list of datum points that have been accurately determined, the bulletin also contains a list of more than 125 altitudes of well-known summits, water-surface elevations of prominent lakes, and other useful elevations. The highest point noted in this list is Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet above mean sea level.

Engineers and others who have occasion to use the bench-mark elevations in the State of Wyoming should refer to Bulletin 558 or apply to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C., for the latest adjusted values, using the bench markings as identification numbers only. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free on application to the Director at Washington.

Senator Bristow of Kansas seems to be an own brother to the calf that has been given rope enough to hang itself.

His assertion that "greed of the railroads and the audacious claims of Great Britain seem far more potent with our President than the appeals of the womanhood of the nation" is a surprisingly offensive utterance, even from that species of Kansas statesmen to whom all manner of nonsense comes easily.

That President Wilson is actuated by the "greed of the railroads" in his effort to withhold special benefits from the shipping industry of the United States, as against the interests of the nation as a whole, and to keep faith with Great Britain in the matter of a treaty the terms of which are in no degree obscure, is a suggestion which all good Americans will refuse to entertain.

That the President is dead to the appeals of the "womanhood of the nation" is equally ridiculous. The womanhood of the nation can be depended upon to place the proper characterization upon the suggestion that the President does not include women in the various movements he has launched looking to the improvement of conditions for everybody. He pays the women the compliment of believing that they are not in a class by themselves, at least where the everyday affairs of life are concerned.

Statesmen who believe that the President, as an exponent of Democratic theories and policies, is steering the nation into difficulties, have every right to point out any defects that can be discovered in those theories and policies. But the sort of opposition that is so trifling and demagogic as to spell nothing but petty partisanship will surely have no effect beyond the discrediting of the individual who is guilty of it.—Times.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

The Journal of Agriculture has the following to say concerning good roads and schools:

"What good farm roads mean to rural education is being impressed upon the country by the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. It shows that the improvement of roads enables children to go longer distances and thus permits the consolidation of small schools into larger ones, and makes practical the rural high school through combined action of adjoining districts. Poor, little, one-room schools are closely associated with poor roads, while good roads always bring in their train better schools.

It is of course obvious, that the more populous and wealthy districts, which can afford to make good roads, are also financially able to maintain good schools. But the reverse of this proposition is not necessarily true. There are districts financially able to have good schools which do not have them, because the roads are not good enough. It is quite certain that any district, however poor, if its roads should be improved, would very soon begin an improvement of its schools.

This all has an interest to the poorer districts, because of the possibility of the federal government appropriating large sums of money for the improvement of the post roads, which are in fact the small farm roads. If road work by the federal, state or local government, or by all combined, is to have its effect in the very districts where roads need improvement the most, it is necessary to insure that such work shall be done on the small farm roads, and not upon great trunk boulevards. The creation of a great system of boulevards would be of little value to the mass of farmers not living along the routes. All argument for good roads so far as the farmers are concerned, be they educational, social or industrial, fall to the ground if the roads meant are not the small rural roads the great masses of the farmers are compelled to use. The farmers should not permit themselves to be overshadowed in this matter by the boulevard advocates.—

The Department of Agriculture recommends that in place of a trip to Washington the young prize-winners of the corn, canning, and poultry, and other agricultural clubs be given a year's course in practical training at some agricultural college. In case the young champion's academic training would not enable him to enter the agricultural college of his State, a more elementary course in a school where agriculture is taught or a course in an agricultural high school are recommended.

The department considers that such courses would have considerably more lasting value for prize-winners and for the agriculture of their sections than flying trips to the Capital. The State and local organizations which have been paying for these trips have been sincerely interested in developing a true appreciation of farming as a business among the boy and girl farmers. Some of these have already considered this question and have decided on the agricultural course as the more desirable prize.

One of the first persons to raise the question as to whether the practical training or the more spectacular trip was preferable was Willie P. Brown, an Arkansas corn-cob prize-winner. Given his choice of all the prizes offered by the State including the trip to Washington, he selected a scholarship giving him a year's tuition in an agricultural school. This gave impetus to the idea in Arkansas, and now the biggest annual prize offered the corn-cob boys is a scholarship given by the bankers association. The same association gives a similar scholarship to the girl champions of the canning clubs.

Other suggestions regarding prizes have been made from time to time by those who have been most interested in these clubs and understand the needs of the boy and girl farmers. Some of these suggestions are offered herewith for the consideration of others who might care to profit by them.

Two Week's Courses For County Prizes.

While a year's course with all expenses paid is the suggestion of the department for the biggest prize for State winners, less extensive courses might be offered to county winners. It has been suggested that such courses as early to give prizes, give one or more short courses in the State agricultural and mechanical colleges to the fortunate county champions. These courses are usually only two weeks long and are held in winter or in summer. The training given is of the most practical sort and the amount of time spent is no gauge of the amount of benefit to be obtained. These short courses have already been given as prizes by certain counties and have proved most valuable to the young people.

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